



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Baltimore oriole mutilating flowers.

The interesting note of J. Schneck in regard to the oriole piercing the flowers of the trumpet-vine for the nectar reminds me of a note which I sent the *American Naturalist*, and printed in 1869, on p. 380. In that case the Missouri currant (*Ribes aureum*) was the plant. The fact of their piercing large numbers of flowers for at least two seasons in the village of Union Springs, Cayuga county, was well established. Honey bees gleaned freely of the honey through these holes, as the corolla is too long for them to reach it through the tube.—W. J. BEAL, *Agricultural College, Michigan*.

Misconceptions of botanical homologies.

I had occasion in the June number of the GAZETTE, last year, to call attention, on pp. 178, 179, to the vicious confusion in the terminology of the spermaphytic flower. Two melancholy examples of this confusion have just come to my notice and I cannot forbear referring to them. One is on pp. 162, 163 of Warming's *Haandbog i den systematiske Botanik* (German translation), where under the bold headline *Die ungeschlechtliche Generation der Kormophyten* occurs considerable talk about "eingeschlechtig," "zweigeschlechtig" and "hermaphrodite" flowers, thus affording an exquisite illustration of how easy it is to classify black, blue and green under the generic head of pale yellow.

The other example is sadder, for it is the cause of a serious blunder. It is in Geddes and Thompson's "Significance of Sex," a very suggestive and admirable work, after reading which one can not but regret that it apparently did not occur to the authors to give particular attention to botany as one of the biological sciences. But this is an ordinary oversight. On p. 48, where the discussion of nutrition as influencing sex is going on, we have a couple of tolerable pictures of the diclinous, asexual, pollinar and ovular plants of *Lychnis diurna* figuring as the "male and female flowers;" and, basing their remarks upon such a failure to comprehend plant homologies, the authors observe that "the botanical evidence, though by no means very strong, certainly corroborates the general result that good nourishment produces a preponderance of females." It is just here that Geddes and Thompson, misled by the false terminology which botanists, to their discredit, still suffer to continue, lose the opportunity of making a strong point along their line of research.

Let us see what the condition really is in plants of the type of *Lychnis*. The pollen grain or microspore produces a one or two-celled male plant—the pollen-tube: the megaspore or embryo-sac produces a seven-celled female plant. What was the origin of the two sizes of spores? In short this: spore-mother-cells in certain sporangia divided internally into four spore-cells, each of which developed to maturity and was a pollen-spore. In other sporangia the spore-mother-cell formed four nuclei and the potentially four-spored contents produced only one spore—the embryo-sac—because one of the cell-nuclei reabsorbed the others, and one cell united to itself the three sister cells. Where could there be found a more instructive example of high spore-nutrition tending to develop a female plant? It is superb. One might challenge the zoölogist to bring forward any evidence